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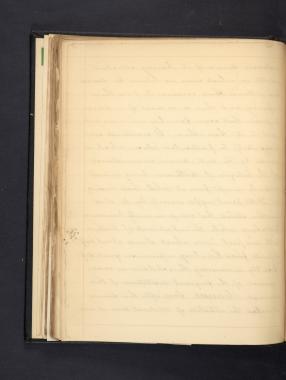
An Epay on Frachetis Since the Saws of our institution hard made I efectual to graduation that each candedate for a digue should write an epay upon some medical subject, it becomes my important duty to attempt it; though I am constrained to acknowledge that I begin with all that diffedence which must needparely arise from a consciousness of my inability to do justice to any subject that I may select. But may I not hope that my preciptors will duty appreciate the disadvantages under which a student labours, who has never had an opportu. mity of swing much practice, and extend to him the indulgence of a few use of what he has seen in tooks and heard in the lectures

of our professors. I have subject of the following remarks tracheles or an inflammation of the Fracken, with a rice to make it the officer

of my peculiar research and I am the more induced to do so from the circumstance of the numerous deaths produced by it among the children of our country. Notwithstanding of have arranged the different species of this dis-- wase under the general head of Trachetis yet it appears to mo not to be applicable to the different varieties of spasmodic and inflammatory errup, the division so generally agued to by authors on the subject and so salisfactorely established by post mortime examinations; get we had, perhaps, better retain it, since There is no other which has ever bun applied that gives so correct an idea of the nature of the disease under consideration or introduces the sound requi-- landy in our midical homen dature.

Trachetis generally speating, is a dis-

enslances known of its having attached adults, in which cases we believe the disease has followed them occasionally from Their infancy and there is no want of widence to provo that some families are more subget to it than others. It sometimes sonfines itself to particular places, which is from by The well known eventance of the bilizens of Ballimore being about entirely exempt from it, while those living at Fell's front suffer severely by it; it is further stated that every is rarely known in Edonburg while the inhabitants of Lith, a wille sea port town which stands about halfa mile from Edinburg, experience great dif. ficulty in raising their children in consegune of the friguent visitations of this disease. Causes. Soon after this disease attracted the attention of medical min, it was



generally sufficient to arrest from contagion, this delicion, however, has long since danished before the progression improvements in our science and is more adhered to by more. Although this disease often, always perhaps, when it appears on a soperadoic form anies from an interoperate of procession of the moisture, just it not uncommonly appears epidemically without any connection with the sensethe qualities of the atmosphere.

This appears to have been the case in the mightowhood of Alexandrea in Virginia in 1799 when Juneal Washington fell a rection to it.

Supportions. It again there is us to appear to other locks on medicine for the symptoms which characterises this disease, and we are decidedly of the opinion that we could not refer to higher authority than It bullen

whose accuracy in the description of Diseases is universally acknowledged. Her hope therefore we may be opened for taking them Nestation from his worth.

The says, the symptoms preceders to this disease are; "a heavenep, with some shrellnep and renzing sound both in speaking and in conspiring as if the moise carrie from a brazen tube. At the same time there is a sense of pain about the largure, some difficulty of surperation, with a whizzing sound in inspiration as if the papage of the are was straightimes. The cough, which attends it is commonly day and if any thing to spirit up, it is a matter of a purchant appear ance; and sometimes films resembling portions of a sumbrane.

Together with these symptons, there is a frequency of pulse, a restlepuip and an umany

W. .

sense of head." When the internal factors are news, they are cometimes without any appears ance of inflammation; but frequently a rednep and swilling appears; and constimes in the faccers there is an appearance of mat-

- ter like that repeted by coughing.

With the symptoms now described, and particularly with great difficulty of breathing and a sense of strangling in the faces, The

patient is sometimes suddenly taken off"

In the difections made in this country there has been frequently found a membrane liming the Tracker and Pomehere, which we believe to be a more rare accumented them ever supposed by bullin, for which opinion we have the high authority of In Chapman, not to mention the names of others, whose standing in every respect might not be so respectable.

The opinion which in intertain as to the formation of this mumbrane, is, that it must be the fordered of the extraction of the experation dance ing to relieve themselves of the superalundance of fluid which they contain in this highly inflamed state of the part, they do so by those ing off a portion of coagulable hymph, which, by adhering to the tening mentions of the tracked gives rise to this prelimational sheeture

Diagnosis

It would sum allowest impopible from the foregoing symptoms, to confound this disease with any other.

The practices sound attendant on inflammation of the Grachea during inspiration will always serve to guide the judicious playsician in his diagnosis of this disease, in fact, it is said to be so function; that a pursen who has heard it one, can never forget it.

The disease with which it is most likely to be confounded is buynanche Tonselloris; from which it may be distinguished by the prouliar sound above alluded to, by hecough preuliar to error, by the greater twoleness of the symptom generally, by the greater difficulty of breathing, by the sense of sufficients of breathing, by the sense of sufficients and by inspecting the internal facces, where we will seld on find much alteration in brachites whereas, in boynamho Tensellaris. There will always be seen a swelling of the Finish are companied with a difficulty of dightie tien.

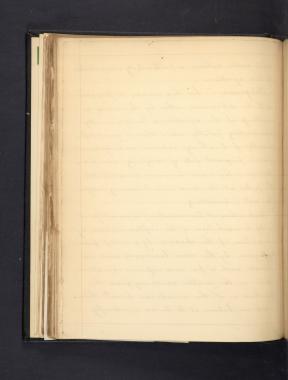
The croup may be distinguished from chathma, by the following diagnostics. The former is universally attended with a ringing cough, whereas in asthma ne such symptom is generally apparent. In croup there is selden any remission

While acute asthma is particularly characteries by this symptom.

Prognosis. In this disease the prognosis is to be determined either by the violence or mildrep of the symptoms; most generally terminating fatally, where, there is quat dif feculty of breathing, extreme anxiety, would fever, frequent fits of coughing, no expec-- toration, the voice becoming more shrill, The pulse at the same time becoming irriga.

- las and intermetting.

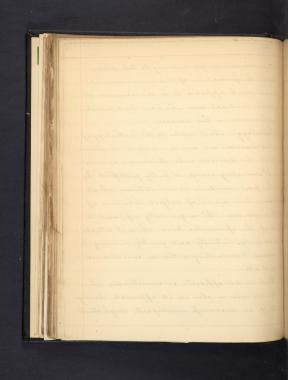
But when it-terminates favourably, it is by a resolution of the inflammation, by a cipation of the spasms, by a relief from dyspinowa, by the voice becoming more natural, with a free and copious expectora - tion of the matter exceeding from the trached or of the membrane formed there. yet we believe it to be an exceedingly



row occurrence for money to take place after the formation of this membrane, at least such appears to be the opinion of most medical men who have had much experience in this disease.

Pathology. As it relates to the pathology of this disease, we are decededly of the opinion, that the division into spasmodic and in-flammatory croup is fully justified by the post mortim is aminations, which have been made, of subjects who died of this disease. It is generally supposed to be of the spasmodic kind when it attachs suddenly, violently and quality numerical course, terminating wither in convalisence or death.

But under opposite irreumstances, where the disease is slow in its approach, showing itself, in unearings, worshippings, cough attended



at first with no infectoration, followed by consiwalth fever, we may masonably conclude that the disease is of the inflammatory kind.

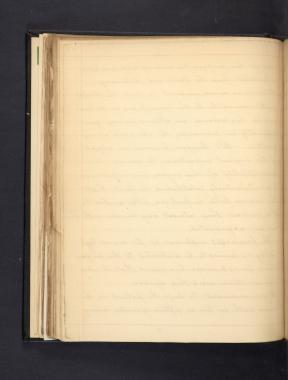
Indies, it is said by authors, that dipertions have presented precisely such appearances as might have been antecepated

dreatment. It would appear from the division of this disease, into spannodic and inflamatory croup. That there should be a difference in the treatment, corresponding to the two opposite characters of the disease; but experience has from. That wohethstanding the apparently different characters of croup; the arry same remides are adequate to the removal of each society; in fact the treatment of me disease appears to be so uniform as that of Trackets.

The grand disideratum, in the communerment of the disease, is to exist Vomiting

and for this purpose no remedy appears better calculated than the starteresed Antimony. It is, by no means, unusual to find the stomach quate insensible to the impressions of medicine and on this account we often experience quat-difficulty in procuring the operation of an Emite. By therefore, becomes an object-of the highest importance, to arouse the susceptibility of this organ, and experience has satisfactorily istablished the fact. that, the warm bath, is perhaps bitter sented to this purpose than almost any means with which we are acquainted.

The beneficial influence of the warm high is by no means to be restricted to this performation for experience has proved that, it alone has sometimes cured this disease. It is recommended to keep the patient in the warm both for ten or besteen minutes, during

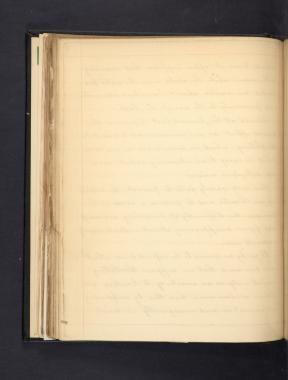


which time it often happens that romiting will ensure while the shild is in the water porreded an emitie should have been administered proviously to the use of the bath.

Should all this however, fait to produce the desired effect we are recommended to resort to Bhoodlilling, which in some cases we are comfilled to carry to an alarming extent even ad deliging a niwni

This very rearry fails to promote the action of an Emitie and to produce a crisis of the disease; the difficulty of breathing, heavenup and five disappearing almost instantaneously under its use.

It is by ne means to be inferred from what has been said, that we suppose Bloodlitting useful only as an auxiliary to homeis; we believe it does more than this, by sufficiency inflammation and consequently it must



contribute to the cure of the diseases.

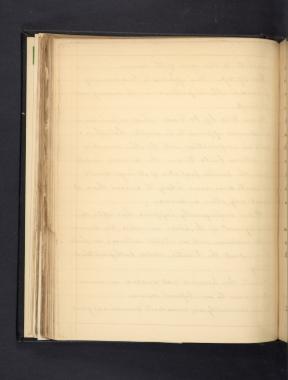
There Syrup. This appears to be a cornedy of considerable importance in the snanagement of brough.

We are told by It bose whose of perime in this disease appears to be ample, that when used in confunction with the other remedies it seldom facts to come the disease; ended, from the known properties of its ingredients, it would sum more likely to succeed than almost any other medicine.

It not enfrequently happens, that after the employment of the above remedies. The disease will continue with unabated Violence; we show then repeat the Emitic, were bath and Bloodletting.

Though this however not succeed we are recommended to use topical means.

Thiso, deservedly, are considered remedies of great

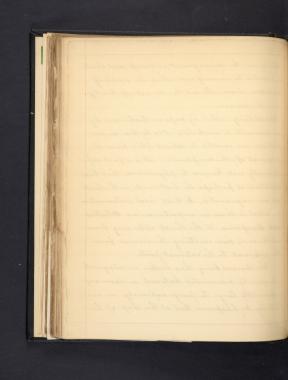


whilely in the management of arrap and should be resorted to in very case where the depleting remedies about alleveled to, do not affectivally core the disease.

Bloodletting either by cups or healer and by no means to be overlooked; it is by these means that eve are enabled to detrait blood from the ring seat of the complaint. It is a fact sufficiently well known to physicians, that local defletion is perhaps the best mode, with which we are acquainted, to treat local inflammation we are acquainted, to treat local inflammation chost to three in importance are Blesters

and dinapisms to the throat extending from ear to ear, thus inviting the disease from the internal to the external parts.

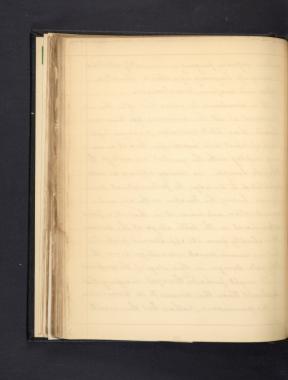
The durance being their broken we may with propriety administro balomed in doses sufficiently large to purye copiously, we are told by be bhapman that at this stage of the



disease, copeous purging is immently calculated to carry off linguing symptoms, obviations-

- lapse and confirm convaliseines. It is sometimes the case, that after the com. playment of all the remedies the have men-- tioned there still remains a cough, tight-- neps of bhust and hoarseneps; then it is we may employ with the qualist advantage the Polygala Sinega. no rimidy appears so will calculated to dislodge the preturnatural min - brane lineing the Trachea as the one under consideration and hince it is that it is found so beneficial in the tatter stages of the disease. It is cheefly from its expector and properties that we derevo much advantage from the Polygala Singa in this stage of the complaint It might perhaps thought meepary that ashould trace this disease to its termination

in Perepreumonia notha; but there would



sum to be telle propriety in it, when it is recollected that this rarely happens except as the result of feeble practice, and whenever this result does take place the disease tell is changes and it becomes Propriet-monia notha to all intents and purposes and is throughout and purposes and is throughout allogother asset of my subject

